question of damages. I have no-

not, I don't

## GENERAL TELEGRAMS. VIOLENCE AT VICKSBURG.

NEGROES ATTACK THE CITY. AN ATTACK IN THREE COLUMNS - THE AS SAILANTS DRIVEN BACK-CASUALTIES-AN

OUIGROWTH OF THE SHERIFF TROUBLE. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7 .- The following is special to the Bulletin:

"VICKSBURG, MISS, Dec. 7, 12:15 P. M. Our citizens were called under arms at 6 the city in three columns, and commenced an attack on the Cherry street outskirts. They were driven back with a loss of four killed and quite a number wounded. One citizen was slightly wounded. The negroes are now advancing on the Warrenton road, and another conflict is hourly expected."

at Gen. Emery's headquarters:

JACKSON, MISS., Dec. 7. Major E. P. Platt, Adjutant-General, Depart-ment of the Gulf, New Orieans:

Adjutant-General Packer reports to Gov. Ames from Vicksburg by telegraph that a riot and fighting began at 9 this morning; that the militia are powerless to obtain order: that a mob had possession of the with an armed force. The extent of the origin of the late difficulties. The statefighting not yet known.

ARTHUR W. ALLYN, Capt, 6th U. S. Infantry. [Signed]

A Bulletin special from Vicksburg says that seven handred negroes attacked the city this morning on three roads. They were driven back by the citizens with a loss of twerty-five killed and wounded and forty prisoners. The whites lost one killed and two wounded. The attack was made for the purpose of reinstating Crosby, the sheriff, who was requested to resign, because he had not given any bond. The negroes in the country are reported to be burn-ing the dwellings and gin houses.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

STORY OF THE BATTLE-SHERIPP CROSBY'S PART IN THE ROW-A MEETING OF CITIZENS 1874. Upon the affidavit of the state -GOV. AMES IMPLICATED. VICKSBURG, Dec. 7.-Engagements took rested for issuing false and forged certificates. place this morning between the whites and Dorsey was committed to jail and negroes on the various routes leading into the city. The negroes were repulsed Ames contrary to law, and the appointment by and routed at all points, with a loss still hold possession of the office. An inof eighteen or twenty killed and that Cardoza was guilty of similar offenses the same number wounded. Thirty or forty One Davenport, a negro, was elected chanprisoners were captured and lodged in jail, cery clerk and was sole custodian of the On the side of the whites Oliver Brown, of county seat and public records. It being Snider's Biuff, was kiled. Policeman Burdiscovered that a large amount of forged ton was wounded and George Batchelor ac- | warrants were in circulation, Davenport was eldentally shot through the fcot. The cit- repeatedly called upon to make a report to izens are still under arms and the roads are the board of supervisors, and persistently picketed. The excitement is subsiding in failed to do so. He refused a committee of of the legislature to make laws for this The negroes took no part in the tax-payers permission to difficulty whatever. There has been trouble records, and it may be added here that brewing for some time between the tax- after his flight it was discovered that he had payers' association of the citizens and the no bond whatever on record. At the Octoounty officials. The sheriff was acting ber term of the Circuit Court, Dorsey, Davenwithout a legal bond, and the board of port and Cardoza were indicted by the supervisors refused to order a new one, grand jury, composed of ten blacks though the new time for paying and seven whites. During the inquiry into taxes had arrived. Two or three other officials were under indictment for forgery and embezz'ement, and the citizens despairing of any relief from the partisan courts, Other records used in the investigation last Wednesday held a meeting, and in a which were put in charge of Sneriff Crosby body proceeded to the court house to de- were also stolen. The sheriff is also the taxmand the resignation of the sheriff, chancery clerk, treasurer and coroner. All fled except Sheriff Crosby, a negro, and he signed its worthle sness was brought to light several his resignation. On Saturday a card ap- sureties withdrew, thus making the instrupeared on the streets, signed by Crosby, caliing on all the citizens of Warren county, republicans, white and black, to come to his the board refused to order the sheriff to ident of the pall bearers. In their preamble aid and support him in his position. Crosby give a new one. It was generally under- and resolutions they say: publicly and through the papers denied the authorship of the card. Yet this morning armed bodies of negroes appeared advancing in the city from six different him in office. In November the sheriff pubes clock, and the citizens gathered en masse, armed immediately, and advanced to meet the negroes on Baldwin's Ferry road. The preme Court. This was the condition of afnegroes were met just outside the city on fairs; viz .: The taxes amounting to five per Grove street, about two hundred strong. The commander of the citizens warned the whom the taxes were payable was negroes to disperse but they refused, and immediately firing commenced on both sides. The negroes retreated about a mile and again made a stand in the old breastworks and house but were soon routed. loss in this engagement was Oliver Bacon, killed about twelve or fifteen Several were wounded and about twenty taken prisoner. On Hall's ferry

ing the following was adopted: Resolved, That while we are fully satisfied that Peter Crosby has caused armed negroes to march on the city, and should, therefore be held mainly responsible for all the blood that has been shed, we recommed good citizens to abstain from inflicting any personal violence upon him, and that we use still further efforts to have him removed from office in some legal man-

road about two hundred and fifty negroes

were found, and routed after a short engage-

ment, with several killed and wounded.

Andrew Owens, a negro who commanded the

negroes on Baldwin's Ferry road, was cap-

tured and committed to jail. In an inter-

view with a Herald reporter, Owens said

that he was ordered by Sheriff Crosby to

come to the city to-day with all the armed

men he could get together. Alex. Stock-

house, from Newton, one of the captured ne-

groes, says that the order for all the negroes

to come to Vicksburg this morning

was read in the church Sunday. Crosby,

who is under guard at the canal house, de

nies that he gave such orders. It is reported

this evening that the negroes are commit-

tense excitement that prevailed this morn-

ing has subsided to a great degree, yet many citizens are under arms and all the roads are

picketed. At a public meeting this even-

The latest evidence just received renders it absolutely certain that Gov. Ames and his attorney, Gen. George E. Harris, incited and advised the invasion of this city by the negroes to-day. This evidence has been laid before the ablest lawyers of the city, with a view to arresting and bringing these parties to this city for trial.

# VICKSBURG PEACEFUL.

and about the same number were buried following morning. He disclaimed any following morning. He disclaimed any knowledge on the subject, but said that he had the power to disperse them, though he still retain possession of the court house and jail, acting under the advice of the county which are negroes except one. An election for sheriff on December 31 has been ordered and gives general satisfaction. The mayor will issue a proclamation in the morning that peace prevaits and requesting the citizens to resume the marched on the city from several roads.

The oiligens routly wayned the night before requesting the citizens to resume marched on the city from several roads. The citizens. In an interview of the Vicksburg Herald reporter to-day with Andrew Owens, the negro commander of the column of negroes which advanced on Grove of armed negroes, numbering from 200 to

says that Ames and Attorney General Hardisclaims any responsibility for the three city under columns which marched on Vicksburg.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10 .- A Jackson (Miss.) who gave Ames as his authority for calling special says that the proclamation of Gov. them out. The address concludes thus: Ames, convening the legislature, is almost unanimously condemned. T. W. Cardeza, of the country. From it they feel that their than whom no man has done more to create fair minded fellow-citizens everywhere must unanimously condemned, T. W. Cardeza, o'clock this morning. Negroes advanced on this trouble, declares that the race conflict is inevitably contend that for several years now upon us, and the negro women are ready to commence with ax and knife to slaughter the white women and children. One smart to be duped by their leaders. The dies provided by law for their protection, and The following telegram has been received actual number of negroes killed in Monday's fight is probably one hundred and to secure for themselves comparative immufifty. Forty-eight were buried in one field nity from punishment for their crimes. In yesterday.

SEVERAL PROMINENT CITIZENS PUT FORTH

Vicksburg, Dec. 12 .- A large body of citi-

ment is signed by B. G. Humphreys; ex-Gov. John A. Allen, president of the Missouri Valley Bank; B. R. Thomas, president of the Vicksburg Bank; G. Gordon Adams, ex-United States district attorney and United States commissioner; Charles E. Furlong, republican state senator; John D. Beard, Fred Spred, Jno. D. Finney, ex-United States army officers; C. K. Marshall, D. D., and Bowman Miller, McCardle, Cowan, Baum, Cathings and other prominent citizens. After recounting the Warren county officials of 1873 were nearly all negroes, the statementshows that T. W. Cordoza, circuit clerk, was elected state superintendent of education. Ames thereupon, contrary to the explicit law and state constitution, appointed A. W. Dorsey his successor in August, auditor of public accounts Dorsey was arthe offense the books of the county treasurer and other valuable records, bearing evidence of the guilt of the parties, were stolen. collector and required to give bonds in \$700, 000. He gave a worthless bond, and when ment illegal. The supervisors' attorney, a republican, declared the bond illegal, but the dying words of Thomas Swan, late presstood that the board acted under the influeece of the sheriff and the indicted officials who were interested in keeping cratty, designing and unprincipled men The alarm was sounded about o lished a card, calling on the tax payers to pay up, and saying that he would hold the sheriff's office until ousted out by the Su-

> INSOLVENT AND BONDLESS, The board of supervisors, though opportuned to do so, had failed to take the measures required by law for the protection of the part. Therefore, invoking the sheltering people. Valuable public records and papers, necessary as evidence to convict Cardoza, Davenport and Dorsey on indictments guidance, found against them, had been stolen from the court house which the sheriff is, by law, the keeper. Sheriff Crosby was known an intimate personal and political friend of these criminals, and be sides being charged with the important duty of summoning the juries by whom they should be tried, was the custodian of records furnishing evidence of their guilt, and had failed to protect the same from larceny and spoliation, and to all appearances these officials seemed banded together for mutual protection, and in strength of numbers of mutual countenance were defying the laws of the state and prostituting their offices to their own private ends. In this condition of affairs the tax-payers had a meeting, and as already known, demanded the resignation of the officials. Crosby resigned and the others fled. Crosby then went to Jackconsult Governor Ames Ames issued a proclamation commanding the taxpayers to disperse. Contemporaneously with Ames' proclamation a card, signed by Peter Crosby, was circulated among the colored people, denouncing the whites as ruffians, and calling on his friends to come to the sid of the sheriff and support

him. On the same day Ames' adjutantgeneral and aide arrived in Vicksburg, and about the same time one Hale, the captain of a negro company of militia, received orders to hold himself in readiness for orders, which orders were sent direct to Hale, and not through his superior officers. On Sunday the taxpayers, contemplating no violent measures themselves and ignorant by Beecher in the suit brought against him that any were contemplated by Crosby and by Tilton. He said: "I am of the opinion, Hill, a republican, a bill acting sheriff, until he should give a bond, adultery to those The chancellor prepared an order on Sun- in his bill of particulars. This order is not morning. While the conversation was be ing held with Hill, A. J. Packer, Ames' ad- the general rules of evidence as to any acts VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 10.-All is quiet jutant general, and Crosby came in toin the city and county. The county authori- gether, and Crosby was informed that it was rumored that the negroes of the county fessions, in which alleged confessions no ties have buried the bodies of 14 negroes would attempt to invade the city upon the particular time or place shall have been rety board of supervisors, the members of by Chancellor Hill and the citizens present to Beecher's indignation at not being per-

get, and that Crosby gave Ames as his autilied and wounded, and about 30 were capthority for calling out the negroes. Crosby tured, all of whom, except four of the leaders, have been released and permitted ris advised him to call a posse to reinstate to go home. The statement goes on to say him in office, but that he did not do it, and that the prisoners say that they came to the

ORDERS FROM CROSBY.

"Upon this record the people of Warren county are willing to receive the judgment past our county government has been in the hands of ignorant and corrupt officials, who with one or two exceptions have plundered remarkable fact should be noted. Only the the public treasury, and set the laws and country negroes have been drawn into the rights of the people at defiance. These offidemonstrations. The town negroes are too cials of late have been so banded together as their crusade against the rights of the people. These officials have received the countenance THE VICKSBURG TROUBLE.

EVERAL PROMINENT CITIZENS PUT FORTH
A STATEMENT — THE CAUSE OF THE

The governor has himself twice invaded their rights in open violation of the state laws and constitution, by assuming to fill by executive appointment an office made eleczens to-day set forth a statement of the tive by the people. All these officials have been republicans and nearly all of them of the colored race and not one has even been molested in his office by reason of politics or his color. Our people had endured these evils in a spirit of forbearance until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and they were impelled to resistance by the instinct of self-preservation. They assembled peaceably, and, as the surest means of attaining security, demanded of these faithless stewards that they resign the trusts confided to them. Failing in this, they resorted to the remedy by injunction in equity in so far as it was in its nature available to their case. These peaceable measures on their part were met by a scheme of violence and bloodshed in which the lives of themselves and their families were imperilled and they were obliged to take to arms in their defense. In this scheme their county officials were aided, counselled and encouraged by the governor of the state, and through influence by other officers the state government, civil and military, The citizens of Vicksburg in resisting the assaults made upon their homes captured a number of the assailants and arrested the sheriff who had incited them to this riot, and out of respect to the laws and regard for buman life no violence was done to any of them. The sheriff has finally and freely resigned his office, and a new election has been ordered, and peace and quiet restored in our county. There is therefore no reason why the the state should be subjected to the expense of an extra session

A CRY FROM ETHIOPIA.

ACTION OF REPRESENTATIVE COLORED MEN OF MEMPHIS-THEY WILL BE DECEIVED NO LONGER-AND WILL NOT SUPPORT CARPET-BAGGERS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 9 .- The presidents of the various colored societies of this city have organized a society called the Knight's Brotherhood and Monumental Association, the objects of which are set forth in a lengthy address to the colored people published this morning, which is to discard all tion political ties and cultivate and maintain permanent peace with the white people of the South in accordance with

"We are fully aroused to a consciousness that we have been for years the dupes of whose only object was their own personal ag-

grandizement irrespective of the means or results, to our injury. They have shorn us of our pecuniary accumulations, the result of weary years of toil, even to pennies accumulated by our youth and little fledglings, cent, of the values were due. The sheriff to All this we could bear, but they have left us despised by our only true friends their knavish and unmitigated Our experience in this direction, for which we have amply paid, invites a change on our

ages of Almighty God, in whose goodness,

mercy and wisdom we trust for our future

"Reserved, That, embracing the honest, truthful advice of our late friend, Thomas Swan, we now and forever shake off those unwarranted fears that have been created, and have preyed as a bugaboo upon the minds of our simple people. at least convinced that they were the fiction of political incendiaries who have sacrificed us and led us into our present trouble, and we now pledge ourselves as representatives of our societies henceforth to sever all affinity and past relations with all men whose only value resulted in plunder and strife. We regret the blindness of the past that has alienated the kind feeling of our true friends, and in our effort to improve the future we pledge our faith mutually to each other and to whom it may concern that hereafter we will sustain no man for office unless he be thoroughly identified with the people of the soil and in full accord with our earnest desire to cultivate peace, harmony and industrial value among the races now sequestered by vile and

#### heinous teachings." TILTON'S TRIALS.

RILL OF PARTICULARS GRANTED-THE JUDGE PRESCRIBES THE STYLE OF THE BILL .-BEECHER WROTH AT THE PROCTOR COM-

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 .- Judge McCue, in the City Court of Brooklyn this afternoon, ordered the bill of particulars asked for confederates, requested of Chan-first, that the plaintiff should be limited as injunction sgainst Crosby, the to his proofs of specific acts of named by him day night granting an injunction, which to be construed as prohibiting the plaintiff which would have been served on Monday from introducing on the trial of this action testimony which may be admissible under other than the specific acts of adultery, declarations, writings, documents and con-

street, and who is a prisoner, Owens reiter-ated that Sheriff Crosby ordered him to come feated and repulsed each body. It is esti-to the city with all the armed men he could mated that from 50 to 100 negroes were the at the fairs this fall.

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

SUNDERLAND'S SUPPLICATION—PLAN FOR THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT-A CUSTOMS COM-MISSION-THE GRASSHOPPERS AND IN-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. The Senate was called to order promptly at noon by Vice-President Wilson.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland, the chaplain, in the opening prayer returned thanks to Divine Provlence for the many blessings bestowed upon our nation, and said: "We acknowledge our chastisements, and pray that we may be corrected through them. We beseech Thee to show thy favor upon this people, and he p the government in its great responsibility. Help the Congress of the United States. May the candle of the Lord light them through difficulties."

Vice President Wilson then took the chair.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution, instructing the accretion of the Senet.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution, instructing the secretary of the Senate to inform the House of Representative that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and that the Senate was ready to proceed to business. Agreed to. He also submitted an order providing that the hour of meeting of the Senate thould be daily at 12 o'clock, until otherwise ordered. Agreed to,

Mr. Conkling of New York, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of two members of the Senate to join a committee on the part of the House of Representatives, to wait upon the

the House of Representatives, to wait upon the president of the United States and inform him that a quorum for each house of Congress had

that a quorum for each house of Congress had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he might desire to make. Agreed to, and the chair appointed Messrs. Conkling and Thurman a committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Morrell, of Vermont, from the joint select committee, appointed at the last session to frame a government for the District of Columbia, submitted, a written report, accommanded. bia, submitted a written report, accompanied by sundry statistics. It provides for placing the district under a board of three regents, to be district under a board of three regents, to be a pointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate, and who shall themselves appoint subordinate boards of health, police, etc., the powers of all being minutely defined. The people are to elect three members of the Board of Education. All the expenditures are to be controlled by Congress. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

The chair laid before the Senate the certificates of election of Geo. F. Edmunds, United States of election of Geo. F. Edmunds, United States senator from Vermont, and of Wm. W. Eaton, of Connecticut, for the term commencing March

The following bill was introduced and ordered printed and to lie on the table until the appointment of the standing committees of the Senate, by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, for the revision of the

THE COLLECTION OF THE CUSTOMS

duties. It provides for a commission of seven persons to be constituted as follows: One memper of the Senate to be designated by the president of the Senate, two members elect of the next House of Representatives, to be designated by the speaker of the present House, and two officers in the customs service and two citizens familiar with the customs law, to be appointed by the president. The commission is to termi-nate on the first Monday in December, 1875, and in the meantime it shall report to examination and inquiry pertaining to the trade, industry, commerce and taxation of the country, with a view to making changes of the rates and classification and modes of collecting duties in order to promote the public interests. The commission are also to report as to the relations of the foreign trade to the domestic industry, and the mutual adjustment of the customs and excise system of taxation, with a view to secure a equisite revenue with the least incon-entence to the development of the resource tion the commissioners a gred to examine the books, accounts of any custom officer and to administer onths. The members of the commission are to be allowed their necessary travelling expenbut are not to receive any compensation Mr. Ingails, of Kansas, introduced a bill to provide that the homestead and pre-emption set iers in Kansas shall be allowed one year's abence from their lands ravished by grasshoppers

without the ioss of their rights. Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, incroduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the purchase of food to be issued to the starving sufferers from the rasshoppers on the western frontier. The bill iso directs the issue of the disused army clothing, to relieve the extreme wants of those desti-

Mr. Sargent, of California, introduced a bill to protect persons of foreign birth against forcible es raint or involuntary servitude. The Senate took a recess, and, on reassem-

bling at I o'clock, Mr. Wright, of Iowa, gave no-tice that on Wednesday next he would ask the senate to proceed with the consideration of the bill to abo ish the western judicial district of Arkansas, which he reported last session from Mr. Ingalis submitted a resolution instructing

the committee on Indian affairs to inquire into orbances in the Indian territory. in that region and whether the best interests of divilization do not demand the immediate estabil-hment of courts of the United States in said terratory, as provided by the treaties of 18% committees.

committees.

The Senate took another recess, and upon reassembling Mr. Conkling, from the committee appointed to wait upon the president, reported that that Guty nad been discharged, and that the president would coon communicate with the 'wo Houses in writing.

At 1:30 o'clock Gen. Babcock delivered the president's message and it was read. The reading of the message was concluded at 2:40 p. M.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, moved that it be laid on the table and printed together with the accompany documents. Agreed to.

accompany documents. Agreed to.
The can't lait before the Senate the reports of the secretary of the reasury, of the department of justice and the compiroller of the currency, which were ordered to be laid on the table and

PRAYER FOR THE PRESS-EFFORT TO RE-PEAL THE GAG LAW-APROPRIATION RILLS.

shakings and expressions of regret orfrejoiding The galleries were crowded and the corridors almost impassible. At noon the proceedings were formally opened with prayer by the chaplain, Mr. Butler, who prayed, among other things, for the purification

engine, the press. The clerk then called the roll, which showed present 238 of the 301 mem-bers constituting the House. Four new mem-bers, Schell and Chittenden, of New York; Carpenter, of South Carolina, and Finck, of Ohio. had the oath administered Resolutions were offered by Messrs. Garfield of Ohio, and Dawes, of Massachusetts, to notify the Senate that the House was in session, and for be appointment of a joint committee to wait on ident and inform him that Congress was prepared to receive any communication he desired to make. Messrs, Dawes and Beck, of

Kentucky, were appointed such a committee on the part of the house. Mr. Pheips, of New Jersey, asked the unanimous consent for introducing the immediate consideration of a bill to repeal the law known as the press gag law.

Mr. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, asked

business after the committee is appointed to wait apon the president until the president has been heard from.

Mr. Cox, of New York—Let the bill be read Mis.

Mr. Hale, of New York-I object unless the

the end of the time the president's message was received and read to the House by the clerks.

The reading of the message was concluded at

The reading of the message was concluded at 2:45. It was ordered printed.

Mr. Garfield from the committee on appropriations, reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday of next week.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, from the same committee, reported the naval appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

Mr. Wheeler of New Year of Wednesday of next week. Mr. Wheeler, of New York, from the same

committee, reported the army appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Thursday of next week, Mr. Loughridge, of lows, from the same com-mittee, reported the Indian appropriation bill which was made the special order for Friday of

Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, from the same committee, reported the fortification bill which was made the special order for Tuesday,

the 22d of December. The amount appropriated by the several bills is as follows: Legislative bill, \$19,653,531; navy, \$15,676,006; army, \$27,701,590; Indians, \$4,861,567; fortifications, \$850,000.

Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, from the committee, reported a bill appropriating \$30,000 for the purchase of scales for the use of the postoffice department in executing the law requiring the prepayment of postage on newspapers.

Mr. Cox wanted to offer an amendment excepting from the operation of the law cases where the subscriptions were taken pror to the first of January, 1875, and allowing the postage in those cases to be paid at the place of destination.

Mr. Typer declined to allow the amendment to be offered or spoken upon by Mr. Cox. The bill was then passed. Mr. Cox thereupen introduced a bill to carry out the object indicated by him. Referred.
Mr. Phelps gave notice that he would, next Monday, if he got the floor, move to suspend the rules and pass the bill which he sought to introduce and pass to-day to repeal the press gag law. Adjourned.

### THE PROCTOR-MOULTON SUIT.

EFERENCE OF THE CASE-MISS PROCTOR TELLS HER STORY TO THE REFEREE-THE CASE REALLY SETTLED-MOULTON TO PAY THE COSTS BUT NO DAMAGES.

New York, Dec. 9.- The case of Edna Dean Proctor against Francis D. Moulton the ex-District Attorney Benjam in F. Silli-man should be selected as the referee. It was further stipulated that M iss Proctor lerton said that the defense was not ready ton's allegations as to ber illicit connection for two reasons: First, because the court with Beecher were in overy n spect talse. has no jurisdiction, and secondly, because of It was further stipulated the it Moulton the illness of the defendant, He suggested that the case be referred to a referee. After argument, the counsel for the plaintiff agreed to a reference, and Benjamin D. Silliman was appointed referee. Judge Fuller-ton stated that they did not mean to offer any evidence to prove what is supposed to be the main charge. They had never pretended that they could prove that. They did not expect to sustain the charge. They only wanted to say that it was told to them, not that it was true. They confidently looked forward to a complete vindication of both Moults. parties. After the order for a referee had been entered in court and the stipulation between the counsel filed, the counsel proceeded referee should make a repor in consonance There they were joined by Gen. Butler, of the counsel for Moulton. A conference was held as to whether the reference should be open to representatives of the press. Gen Butler opposed the admission of reporters, or any one outside of the witnesses. Miss Proctor was willing that reporters should be admitte , as was Gen. Tracy. It was finally decided that the press should be represented under certain conditions. The party then went to the United States Court building, where the reference was to be held. Plaintiff altered her complaint so that a the time of the commencement of the action and the time of the said libel the defendant was a resident of the city of Broooklyn and the state of New York, and the plaintiff a resident of the state of Massachusetts. Mr. Tracy then briefly opened the case, after which Miss Proctor testified to the highest esteem for Mr. Beecher, and declared that of yesterday morning gives the parties there was not the slightest shadow of truth in the stories that had been circulated in which her name had been mentioned. There was never any improper behavior on his part, neither did he ever offer any insults to her. While in the employment of Mr. Bowen she was in the habit of attending Plymouth Church here. She was so attracted with certain sayings and expressions of Mr. Beecher that she took to jotting them down. Gradually she got into the custom of taking notes of his sermons, and she then conceived the idea of publishing them in book form. Henry C. Bowen suggested the title "Life Thoughts" for the book. It was through this work that she

THE ACQUAINTANCE OF MR. BEECHER. She said: "I found that there was a new book to be issued, of which I received a prospectus, and which apparently had received Mr. Beecher's approval. I felt very indignant, and wrote a letter to Mr. Beecher expressing my indignation at his course. I received a reply explaining his connection with the book. I afterwards had several within ten days past, when personal interviews with Mr. Beecher. The result was that I understood the reasons why he took this course. Yet I never could forget his breach of faith of business arrangements. I never completed this volume. I have seen very little of Mr. Beacher since then, but at times we have been very friendly. The letter of January 10, 1871, was given under the following circumstances: Mr. Beecher called to see maon New Year's day of 1871, and told ma that there was some trouble between Bowen and Tilton, and that he Beecher) was implicated, and fearing that if I died there might be some wrong construction put upon their (Proctor and Beecher's) transaction, and to save any being confronted wial trouble he wanted me to write an expression of my feeling toward him. I went up to the library and wrote the letter which Moulton published. Inever went out with Mr. Beecher but once, I believe in my life, and that was for two or three hours in the middle of the day, to see some pictures in Brooklyn. I remember going with him to New York to see some pictures, from perhaps eleven until two or three o'clock. I went to the studio of a Mr. Johnson, whose sister I had known, and that is the only time I ever went anywhere with Mr. Beecher. I was two or three times at his house with friends to see pictures and engravings. I rememb as going one evening with the late Henry J., Raymond to visit Mr. Beecher on his l'avitation. Mr. Raymond called for me at Mr. Bowen's, and going to the same effect. He , further says he has over we looked at engravings and pictures an hour or two with various other friends, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Loves and some others whom have now for gotten. I think perhaps

'IN ANOTHER OCCASION I went to Mr. Beecher's house in the me

ing to see engravings of which he had a whether it was the custom to transact business before the reception of the president's message.

Mr. Butler, o. Massachusetts.—Oh, yes.

The speaker.—The usage is not to transact study for a few moments. These were only occasions in which I was in Mr. Bescher's house or study."
Mis s Proctor was cross examined by Gen. Mr. Cox, of New York—Let the bill be read and, perhaps, there will be objection. The bill was read. It amends the second section of the provisions of the 22d of May, 1874, by providing that the provisions of the hird section of the judiciary act of 1879 shall apply in all cases except in actions of libel and slander in the courts creater, by the act of Congress in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Cox, of New York—Let the bill be read and, perhaps, there will be objection. The bill Br. tler, and testimony closed. Butler said:

Their ples, was ignorance of the libelous article, but the court, in pronouncing judgment, st. id: "If, because it can not be proven that a a editor or publisher did actually write an article that is libelous, he is to go bia. stand, entirely uncontradicted. We only published what we did in justification of our controversy with Mr. Beecher and coes by himself, and if he were permitted to bill be referred to the judiciary committy.

The House at 12:35 took a recess of half an hour.

The recess was extended half an hour, and at ages are claimed, as I understand there are family in the community would be safe."

doubt we shall pay any reasonable expenses this lady may have been put to in this matter. If our blends on the other side are content we shall let it be so. Mr. Vancott said: "If your honor pleases it has always been the purpose of our client in the event of the recovery of large damages i u this case, and she has so expressed that purpose to us on various occasions with great earnestness, never to receive any portion of the judgment beyond such a sum as would indemnify her for the bare expenses of the prosecution and the vindication of her name. Her wind seemed utterly from the beginning to abhor the idea of making this an occasion for the recovery of money. Judge F ullerton said that his client had not been go rilty of what may technically be called a libel in the worst sense, that it was me rely told in a state ment of what had been communicated to him. The circumstances in which he was placed seemed to justify him in doing it, an i doing for the purpose of protecting himself. At the suggestion of the referee all the counsel retired to fix upon a sum that would cover the actual expenses. After a short absence the counsel returned. Gen. Butler anno uced that \$1,375 had been agreed upon as the amount to be paid by the defense, and Miss Procter and her friends retired. The Brooklyn Eagle says: "The suit is at an end. Yes-Proctor terday the defense made formal overtures to the prosecution for a comprom ise and a settlement, which, a tter a consults tion with their client, the attorneys for Miss Proctor concluded to entertain. The matter came

to a climax last night. It was then agreed that at the opening of court this morning a proposition should be made by ex-Judge Fullerton to have the case referred, to which proposition To sev & Co. should, after some argument, agr ee, and that should come forward and testify that Moulhimself should make an affids vit that hoknows of his own knowle dge nothing whatever against Miss Proctor 's character, and that the libel to which be gava-utterance was based whally w pon boarsay.

should make an apology to Miss Proen tor and that he should ! pay all the costs incurred on bothfar in the suit , amounting to over five thousand dellers , and that inconsideration of the foregoing ; Miss Proctorshould claim no pecuniary di amages againsta Moniton, but would rest sat isfied with the

It was further stipulated that Moulto-

vindication of her character , and that the with these conditions and the us end the great snit. These terms were all agreed to by the parties and this afternoon the referee began." THE FALL OF FISH.

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MITHSON COLLEGE AT LOG ANSPORT SUPPLEME FOR THE FALL OF ITS NEWLY ELECTRO PRESIDENT, THE REV. RIC HMOND PISK, WHE Several days since a nother clergyma: stepped down and out, this one promptd refusing to abide at all or , the ragged edgetile rocks of remorse. This time it was 1'

Rev. Richmond Bisk, of Grand Rapk Mich. With his ruine d reputation cor another crushing blow to an ode tional institution that has suff much already. The Logansport Ph It would seem that it ere is to be no er the troubles and comp dications of Smi College. Ever since the college was of there has been manif ested a spirit of sition to its prosperil v, that, has been

active and bestile, and instead of harmony in its man agement, there he DISCORD-FROM THE BESINNING The board of trusts es have labored s to harmonize all differences and r college in that position which wer mand the respect and confidence only the citizen's of this city, friends of the institution of At the meeting last June of the Rev. Richmond | Fisk, D. D. Rapids, Michigs in, one of the at the church, and ta thorough and teacher, was tendered and presidency under his management it the college vould speedily r ularity and t ake rank with th lar institutio ns. One cause at ad another delayed the reverend doctor from assuming active perse mal control of the e college, until

city prepar atary to taking p Smithson's affairs. Other ar made to a dvance the gener il interests of the school, as id all things bid f air for the beginning of a better time for Smithson, Suddenly, bowever, the doctor left the city, without explaining his abser whole sad truth has come

and now the to light. It is the old, ald story of temptat ion and fall-

a desolate home, a disgr aced and destroyed man. The story is brief. The doctor is charged with crimins I intimacy with the organist of his church at Grand Rapids, and the charge, has resygned all nection church and colle ge, and taken his family East. A let er received from him. this morning by M r. Stoner is so full of humility, of regret of sorrow, that one lively pity for his condition. If ever a man was on "the ragged edge of desp air," it is certainly Dr. Fisk. No true f riend of the college but what will regret this last, sad blow at her usefulfiess and prosperity, but we hope that the bor rd will yet , succeed in finding a man to tak e charge of its affairs who can and will place the i nstitution in the front rank of western colleges. Dr. Fisk has requested the Phare s to make the announcement of his discor mection with Smithson, and has communic ated with the board no further public expl anation of his conduct o make except to sir aply deny any criminal intimacy, admit ting, however, that he bugged and kissed in the fair organist and that she didn't res ist a bit. This is his "statement" in fu d, and the prurient taste of the public will be disapppointed if it shall

expect any furth er details. The libel at dt of Mr. Ross, father of the missing boy, against the Reading (Pa.) Eagle was lately d ecided, the court sentencing the proprietor of the paper to pay a fine or \$1,000.